THEMAN SMITH'S broadside against Mr. Cass was

awful.

Lord ELGIN and suite is at the National Hotel.

THE CUBAN BUSINESS.

Secial Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Monday Evening, May 22, 1854. I understand that Lord Elgin's mission to this Government is of a semi-official character, and relates mainly to the Spanish question. He brings the most cordial assurances from his Government of its friendly disposition toward the United States, and is empowered to offer its services as umpire in the difficules growing out of the seizure of the Black Warrior. He is auxious to learn from the Administration predely what it really wants and expects of Spain. It understood that the Administration will abate the temand for a pecuniary recompense to a merely nomial sum, inasmuch as since the instructions were eiginally sent to Mr. Soulé, the ship and cargo, on which the original claim was based, have been relessed. The pecuniary claim will thus not be a difficalty. The second point relates to the demand made brour Government that we shall not be compelled in ature to ge to Madrid to settle such questions, but dat the Governor of the Island shall be empowered grant prompt redress for such outrages our flag. It is on this point that information our flag. It is on this point that good offices of the British Government goes whee extent of securing all possible concessions from Spain on this point, although it is one of the most deliate character. The obtaining an acknowledgment from Spain that in the case of the Black Warrier the Cuban authorities acted with inexcusable precipitaion and severity, and that they will be reprimanded erefor, and admonished to act with more circum-

amplishment.

The policy of the Administration, we learn, is to old on to the Cuba question, and keep open the ubject of a war with Spain until the Nebraska ex-

pection in future, is thought to be of far easier ac-

The Governor of Jamsica is here, but it is not true, has been suggested, that his visit has anything to do

ith the settlement of the Cuba question.

It is a well established fact that an extraordinary imetus has been given to the Cuban fillibustering opera-ions by the agitation of the Black Warrior difficulty, and there is small doubt that George Law's Grapeshot is holding herself, and the muskets she has on board, in diness for them. Why is not the Government doing te duty by this ship? It cannot be ignorant of her UNICORN.

XXXIIId CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

SENATE..... Washington, Monday, May 22, 1854.
The CHAIR presented a letter from Mr. Everett, notify as the Senate that he had sent to the Governor of Massatusetts, his resignation as Senator, to take effect from 30th largers.

ing the Senate that he had sent to the defect from 30th dime next.

Mr. SMTH presented resolutions of the Legislature of Connecticut on the subject of the Nebraska bill, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, &c.

The resolutions were read.

Mr. CASS—I hope that those resolutions, when put into sain English, do not mean another Hartford Convention Mr. WELLER—They come pretty near it.

Mr. SMITH—I apprehend there is nothing in the resolutions that calls for the remark which the Senator from lichigan has seen fit to make to the Senate. But, whether the resolutions mean another Hartford Convention or not, one thing is certain, and the honorable Senator may rely upon it, that these resolutions express the sentiments of the people of the State of Connecticut by an overwhelming majority. And I tell the Senator, further, that they express the sentiments of a large majority of the Democratic party of the State of Connecticut. They passed the Senate of our State with only one vote in the negative; and there were, I believe, only some forty or fifty negative votes in the House. The honorable Senator may, if he pleases, stigmatize the sentiments contained in these resolutions as sentiments emanating from a Hartford Convention. They are the sentiments of the freemen of Connecticut, and I believe they will turn out to be the sentiments of a noverwhelming majority of the people of Michigan.

ments of an overwhelming majority of the people of Michigan.

Mr. CASS—I heard all this kind of denunciation forty years ago, and with as much violence and emphasis as can be used here, and I heard the Hartford Convention defended as a rightful act. That to which I call attention, was a declaration in these resolutions that they would not submit to the law of the land when passed, and thinking I perceived something of that sort in the resolution, I was impelled to ask whether there was to be a new Hartford Convention. As to what the honorable Senator from Connecticut says in respect to the feelings of a majority of the people of the State of Connecticut, I know nothing about. I have no right to contradict, but I know that if a law be passed ander the Government which is constitutional, and I trust we assume to pass no other, the people of the State of Connecticut will submit to it. With respect to the opinion of the people, I thank the Senator for being sentinel there, but I believe I know their opinion as well as he does. I believe the people of the State of Michigan will sustain their Representatives when those Representatives carry through a great constitutional principle which secures to American citizons, wherever they are, the right of self-government. This principle of self-government has been reprobated, and I do not know but that the reproach has been cast on me for using the term "squatter sovereignty" as applied to it. That was no term of mine; it was a term used by the eminent and deceased Calhoum, as a reproach cast upon those who put forward the declaration that you should bring California into the Union upon the principle of the right of men to govern themselves. But what was the ground which I look and which others took? I maintain, also, that not having provided a government for the people of California into the Union upon the principle of the right of men to govern themselves. But what was the ground which I look and which others took? I maintain, also, that not having provided a government fo Mr. CASS-I heard all this kind of denunciation forty

that has given them the most blessed Government on the face of the globe.

Mr. SMTH—I leave the Senate to decide who it is that has commenced denunciation of this subject. Did not the honorable Senator from Michigan rise in his place, and stigmatize these resolutions as emanating from a spirit which he supposes to have been an unpatrictic and an odious spirit, the spirit of the Hartford Convention? Sir, whether right or wrong, I do not hesitate to say that these resolutions contain the opinions and sentiments of an overwhelming majority of the people of the State of Connecticut, of all parties. I should do injustice to the Democratic party of that State, if I did say that they are unterly opposed to a repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and in this particular they have been most fairly and ably represented in the other wing of this Capitol, the whole delegation being Democratic, and three of the members from the State voting in opposition, and but one in its favor. It became that Senator then to rise in his place and stigmatize his own political friends in Connecticut as being actuated by views and entertaining sentiments corresponding with those which are supposed to have been entertained by the members of the Hartford Convention. But I should like to ask the Senator whether he has at all times maintained the ground which he now assumes on this subject, and which he has endeavored to maintain, I admit, with a great deal of ability. It so happened that I traveled with the Senator in the railroad cars at the close of the session of 1846, after the Wilmot Provise, as it is called, had been introduced into the House of Representatives, and with my over ears I heard the honorable Senator is the proclaimed it again and again. Was that an emanation of the spirit of the Hartford Convention, when the Senator said publicly, throughout the North, that if it had not been for John Davis he would have voted for the Wilmot Provise. It is not some reason or other he saw fit to change his views upon the subject. I am not about

would have voted for it if he had had an opportunity to do so when it was first introduced to the consideration of the Senate. I know very well the ground which the Senator has since taken, and I know very well that he has changed his views. This is a free country, and he has a right to change his opinions; but he must pardon the people of Connecticut if they have a little more stability on this and other questions than the Senator himself has. He must pardon them if they have not whittled quite as mach, if they have not been sometimes for and sometimes against ple of Connecticut is they have not whether the sensor himself have this and other questions than the Senator himself have. He must pardon them if they have not whittled quite as much, if they have not been sometimes for and sometimes against the Wilmot Proviso. They are a people whe are in the habit of adhering with firmness to those opinions when once formed and once expresses. I did not expect to be drawn into a controversy on this or any other subject. I presented these resolutions. They are drawn up in respect ful language. They do not assail the matrices of Senator from Michigan, although he was one day for the Wilmot Proviso, and the next against it. I do not call in question the patriotism or rectitude of the Senator, but I will not stand here in silence and hear the motives of the Legislature of my State impeached. I came back here to occupy my seat for three brief days, and I expected to be permitted to occupy it without being drawn into a controversy on this or any other subject; but I will say to the Senator from Michigan, that I am ready for a controversy with him if he choses to raise one with me in regard to this or any other matter. The sentiments advanced in these resointions are the honest opinions of the people of my State. They are my honest opinions, and I will maintain them with proper respect for the Senator and for the majority of this body. I will maintain them as long as God suffers me to five.

Mr. CASS—I hope I may be allowed to express the hope.

to live.

Mr. CASS—I hope I may be allowed to express the hope that the Senator will employ the rest of his three days more profitably. L'aughter, My position with regardio the Wilmot Proviso I have declared over and over again. It is not a new matter, but the Senator has given it an importance to which it is not entitled. I have explained the whole matter long ago. I have stated that when the Wilmot Proviso was first started had I voted I should have voted in favor of it. But then the subject had not been considered or discussed. No man had looked into it. It seemed to be a question of liberty or slavery alone. But when the subject came be discussed, and the very first time it was discussed, and when I gave a vote upon it the first was against it, and it was a vote by which I hazarded my political station at home, and tendered my resignation by it. It does not always do to seek in our own breasts for the motives of action of others. We frequently do each other great injustice by doing so. The position of the Senator is very extraordinary. I do not understand it at all. He says I at one time would favor the Wilmot Proviso, and that I am now denouncing the people of his State for pursuing the same course. Not at all, I have not said one word to-day in favor of or against the Wilmot Proviso. I do not denounce anybody for being in favor of it, It is a vision of his own imagination. But I object to such threats as are contained in these papers; for, talk of it, and explain it, and expound it as you please, there is a threat in that paper. That is what I was talking of. It is a threat that they will not submit to the law of the land, not that they are to give up their opinions, not that they are actioned in these papers; for, talk of it, and explain it, and they do not mean to submit to it. I have no objection to the vote of Senators for or against the Wilmot Proviso. I drew a parallel between that and another act which was demonaced an act of war. During the progress of the war it was denounced an act of war. Durin Mr. CASS-I hope I may be allowed to express the hope

Mr. CASS—A threat that they will not cobey the law of the land?

Mr. SMITH—They say they will not consent to it. I will not consent to it; and I say to the Senator that a very large majority of the people of the Union, in the Northern States are opposed to it; but is that saying that we are going to involve this country in a civil war—that we are about to take up arms against Congress? Not at all, Sir. They will oppose it politically, they will oppose it constitutionally, they will oppose it through the efforts of their Representatives in the two Houses of Congress. That is all that there is in the resolution. There is nothing in it in the shape of a threat. Resolution ordered to be on the table and be printed.

Mr. MALLORY gave notice that he would at an early day move to take up the bill reorganizing the Navy.

Mr. CHASE offered a resolution inquiring as to the expediency of a Marine Hospital in Cincinnan. Adopted.

Mr. STUAKT offered a resolution inquiring into the expediency of providing steam-vessels for the service on the upper lakes. Adopted.

A message was received from the President, communicating copies of correspondence relative to arrest, &c., of Dr. King at Athens in 1852. Referred, and ordered to be

cating copies of correspondence relative to arrest, &c., of Dr. King at Athens in 1852. Referred, and ordered to be Mr. HAMLIN presented resolutions by the Legislature

Mr. HAMLIN presented resolutions by the franking of Maine.

Mr. CHASE gave notice of a bill to abolish the franking privilege, and provide for the distribution of documents.

Mr. CLAYTON offered the following resolution:

Mendred That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for such restrictions upon the power of American Consuls, residing in the Spanish West India Islands, to issue evaletters on the transfer of American fear in protecting persons engaged in the African slave trade.

west into issues, to save the revent the shase of the American flag in protecting persons engaged in the African slave trade.

Mr. CLAYTON said that since 1832 slave-trade had fearfully increased in Cuba. Previous to that time it had been almost exclusively in Brazal. During the past and present year thousands of negroes had been brought from both the East and the West Coasts of Africa to Cuba. The trade had been principally carried on in American vessels, with American captains and crews, and thus abusing and disgracing our flag. This fact had attracted the attention of the civilized world. Good men at the South as well as at the North deplored this infernal trade, and would go as far as men of the North to break it up. These vessels, all built in the United States, carried out cargoes to Havana and there sold them, the captain being nominally the greatest owner. Instead of returning to the United States for a new register, they give up the old one and receive from the American Consul what is called a sea letter, which is practically a new register. With a new cargo of empty casks, American Consul what is called a sea letter, which is prac-tically a new register. With a new cargo of empty casks, and the vessel properly filled, the captain sails for the east coast of Africa. His sea letters protects him from search by British or French ernisers, and the chances are but one in a thougand that he is continued before he takes his comcoast of Africa. His sea letters protects him from search by British or French cruisers, and the chances are but one in a thousand that he is captured before he takes his complement of Africans, and on his return to Cuba. The facility which these sea letters affords to vessels to engage in this traffic, requires attention. Senators from Louisiana and Florida bad addressed the Senate on former occasions concerning the supposed design of Spain to Africanize Cuba. The speech of the Senator from Louisiana, had made a deep impression on his mind, since then he had given the subject his attention, and from present information before him, he was forced now to doubt the correctness of the judgment to which the Senator had arrived. At all events, if Cuba be Africanized, it will be done by means of American vessels and American crews, for no other nation affords the same facilities, for selling ships in foreign ports, and not by consent or encouragement from the Spanish or Cuban authorities. We had the Daro of Havuna, of a late date, in which were several decrees of the Captain General. One of them required a registration of all slaves in Cuba, with the view of ascertaining if any additions had been made to their numbers from abroad in violation of existing treaties. The agents of the Government in their searches easily detected the recently "imported Africans from those raised "on the island." What was the duty of the officers? These negrees were free. Though kitnapped, they had never been slaves, and were wholly unaccurainted with the Spanish language. The authorities treated them as free, byt for their own preservation bound then out as apprentices one year. This doubtless was a case spoken of by the Senator from Louisiana, where the Captaiu-General took one of the apprentices himself.

Mr. SLADELL said he had not referred to the setting free or binding out as apprentices the Captaiu-General took one of the sprentices hurself. What had referred to the direct means contemplated by the Spanish Government to secure a lar

servance. NALLORY said he knew it would be highly adthe observance.

Mr. MALLORY said he knew it would be highly adverse to the interest of Spain to Africanize Cuba. He then explained the great commercial importance Cuba was to Spain. He looked upon Spain as preparing for a stete of things which she would produce in Cuba the moment when she should find herself unable to retain it. He said the African slave trade could not be carried on in Cuba without the knowledge of the authorities. The annual mortality among slaves was so great in Cuba, that had not the number been constantly augmented by importation, the slave population would have died out long since.

Mr. CLAYTON said that for making his speech on a resolution, he had many precedents. He hoped and believed that Cuba would at some time be amexed to the United States, in some manner, but when that would or ought to take place he could not say. He did not see any occasion for this Government at this time to interfere to secure it.

He had heard it said that Spain would emancipate the slaves in Cuba to prevent the United States from taking the island by violence. He had heard it openly stated by the late Spanish Minister Chalderon, that in the event of the United States attempting to take Cuba by violence, Spain would declare the slaves free. But the Spanish Minister did not deny the possibility that Cuba would shimate by become a part of the United States.

Resolution adones.

Mr. HAMBLIN presented resolutions of the Lagis of Maine in favor of cheap Ocean Postage; in favor of re-ciprocal trade with British North-western Provinces; in fa-vor of paying the French Spoliation Claims; in favor of repeal of deties on sugar and melasses; and the abolition of sport rations in the navy. All referred.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up. Amend-ments to pay the Creek Indians \$200,000 for land taken from them by Gen. Jackson during the war of 1812. De-feated. Elegaly next cond.

ated. Finally postponed. Short Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
The Rev. Mr. MILBURN, Chaplain, delivered the fel-

lowing prayer:

"Oh! thou high and mighty Ruler of the Universe, we implore thy blessing to rest upon this House, as it is about to enter upon one of the most arduous and memorable struggles this country has ever known. Help every Memto eater upon one of the most arduous and memorators struggles this country has ever known. Help every Member to keep cool, calm and self-possessed, remembering the angry man gives his adversary the advantage; and that energed pride compromises his truest interests. Assist every Member to cooperate with their Speaker and Chairman in preserving order, recollecting the eyes of the country are fixed on this House: and the deep interests of the country are involved in the deliberations of this Congress. May every man dare to do his daty, and abide the issue of his conscientions conviction, we pray, through Jesus Christ. Amen.

Mr. McDOUGALL (Cal.) reported, from the Committee on Post-Offices, a bill making provision for postal service in California, and in Oregon and Washington Territories.

Mr. PRATT (Comp.) presented resolutions from the Consection Legislature against the Nebraska bill.

Mr. RICHARDSON (Ill.) moved the suspension of the rules for the purpose of going into a Committee of the Whole on the Nebraska bill.

Mr. WHEELER (N. Y.) asked leave to offer the following resolution:

Ing resolution:

Answerd. That the President be requested to furnish this House with causes of all documents and correspondence in his possession or under he centrel in relation to the alleged aggression of the authorities of the Kingdom, one of Greece, or of the authorities of A. A. De in that kingdom, upon the rights of Dr. King, formerly the American County, and of the communications from Afrana or cheecheder, in

Mr. CLINGMAN (N. C.) objected.

Mr. CLINGMAN (N. C.) objected.
Mr. WHEELER moved suspension of rules.
The SPEAKER decided that the question on Mr. Richardson's motion must be put first.
Mr. DEAN (N. Y.) demanded the Yeas and Nays.
The question was decided in the affirmative, 105 against 70. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Nebraska bill, Mr. OLDS in the Chair.
Mr. STEPHENS, (Ga.)—I move to strike out the enacting clause. I do this to cut off all amendments, and to have the bill reported to the House and voted upon. [Sensation I quote the 119th rule:

"A motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have the precederic of a motion to strike out the distribution of the precederic of a motion to strike out the specific of the procederic of a motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have the precederic of a motion to strike out the specific of the considered equivalent to his rejection."

precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be considered equivalent to its rejection."

Now let the Committee strike out the enacting clause of this bill, and let it thus be reported to the House, and have no further amendments. When we get into the House the question will be on agreeing to the report. The friends of the bill will not vote down the motion; then we will have the bill to vote on. [Voices: That's it; Good; Go ahead!] It will then be in order for the Chairman of the Committee on Territories to move his substitute as an amendment, which all of us want to vote on. The friends of the bill, standing together, will be brought to vote directly on the measure; in this way we will get rid of continuous motions to amend. I make this motion because it is time we were voting on the bill; is friends and enemies have discussed it in the Senate, House, and throughout the country; the mind of every man, I doubt not, is made up; already we have had motions to amend the important features.

portant features.

Mr. GIDDINGS (Ohio), interrupted the gentleman, raising the question that his motion was not in order, because they could not go back to the enacting clause of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN overruled his point, saying the rule The CHAIRMAN overruled his point, saying the rule was specially adapted for that purpose.

Mr. HIBBARD (N. H.)—No doubt of that! Does the gentleman contemplate, that if his motion prevail, the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Richardson shall move and the House order the previous question to be put.

Mr. STEPHENS—It is to bring the House to vote directly on Mr. Richardson's substitute, and it is the object of the friends of the bill to have a vote immediately, and then go on and attend to other business.

Mr. CHANDLER (Pa.)—This is one of those motions which allow five minutes for defense?

The CHAIRMAN—It is.

Mr. CHANDLER—I express my regret at this wicked

Mr. DEAN here interrupted with a point of order, which

Mr. DEAN here interrupted with a point of order, which
the Chairman overruled.
Mr. CHANDLER resumed—I merely rose to protest
solemnly against this extraordinary gag to be applied to the
passage of this bill, and to say, while it is possible a majority may thus ride rough-shod over—
Mr. PRESTON (Ky.) interrupting—I exceedingly dislike, but must rise to a question of order. The proposition
is not debatable.
[Much excitement and confusion during these proceedines.]

ings.]

Mr. CHANDLER resumed—I am satisfied that any one of the majority must dislike to raise such a question: it must be painful to start a point of this kind here, whatever ruling may be made on the question of order. The minority have stood before the House on the Constitution of the country, and the rules which the House has solemnly adopted for its regulation and government. While they have stood un against the efforts of those who have proved a growing majority; while they have read day by day in the organs of this Administration, not merely invitations to come over against us, but intimations that while they were in the opposition they were losing their influence in the Executive Department; and while we have thus seen ourselves threatened, if not wasted by insiduous attacks, we, the minority, have not resorted to any mode of defeating the bill which is not recognised by the Constitution of the country and by the rules of the House. But the orders are violated.

Mr. ORR (S. C.) rose and said something, lost in vociferous cries of "Order." gs.] Mr. CHANDLER resumed—I am satisfied that any one

ous cries of "Order."
Mr. CHANDLER—I am satisfied the order indicated is of contemplated by the rules. Having driven the miority from five minutes' debate, they are now deprived of

WASHBURNE (Maine) referred to the note to the Mr. WASHIDERSL.
119th rule, as quoted by Stephens, to show the practice of
the House was contrary to what that gentleman proposed.
The rights of the minority were thus to be violated. [Loud

The CHAIKMAN decided the motion to strike out in der. Hoes the gentleman take an appeal!
Mr. WASHEURN-No! but I wished to show what the

Mr. WASHEGEN - No but I what we was we was practice of the House is.

Mr. ROGERS (N. C.)—I desire to state to the House and those with whom I have been acting—I desire to introduce an amendment to the bill.

The CHAIRMAN—Will the Committee permit the gen-

The CHARMAN—Win the Communice permit the generation man to make a statement?

Deafening cries—"No!" "No!"

Mr. ROGERS—It is not only due to myself but to my constituents, who expect me to introduce an ameadment—I mean that which is known as the Clayton amendment in e Senate bill. Mr. DICKINSON (Mass.) likewise wished to offer an amendment, but both requests were objected to.

Mr. DEAN moved the Committee rise. Negatived—82

Ayes, 104 Nays.

The affirmative vote on striking out the enacting clause.

of the bill was taken amid great excitement, during which Mr. DEAN said—"Let the Minority refuse to vote, and "thus leave the House without a quorum. Oppose tyranny by revolution."

Messrs. FARLEY (Mc.) and SAGE (N. Y.) severally cried at to the same effect, and were loudly called to order. The CHAIRMAN declared the question carried, the mi-

ority not having voted. The CHAIRMAN said-Those in the negative will new

The CHARMAN sant-Those in the teaching pass between the Tellers.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Ohio)—About one will pass through; and he suited his action to his words. However, 21 others followed his example.

The vote was announced 103 against 22.

So the etaccing clause was stricken out.
On motion of Mr. RICHARDSON, the Committee rose
—Yeas, 101; Noes only 2—the minority generally refusing

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair, when Mr. OLDS reported to the House the action of the Com-Mr. WASHBURN (Me.) moved that the bill and amend-

Mr. DEAN raised a question, that less than a quorum of the Committee could not rise and report, as in this case. The SPEAKER said he had no official knowledge of e fact. Mr. DEAN moved that the House adjourn, and de-

manded the year and nays.

Mr. HAMILTON (Md.) raised a point of order, saying that Mr. Dean did not move for that purpose but for a questional description. and Mr. Dean did not move for that purpose but for aques-ion of order.

Mr. DAVIS (R. I.) called Mr. Hamilton to order.

The SPEAKER reminded the gentleman that he had ecognized Mr. Richardison as entitled to the floor.

Mr. HUGHES (N. Y.) raised a point of order as to the errectness of the decision of the Committee of the Whole a the hill.

the bill.

The SPEAKER decided that it was right according to e 119th rule. Mr. MEACHAM (Vt.) rose to a question of privilege, in

ceedings in Committee, except to determine whether the report was according to the rule, and he thought it was.

Mr. MEACHAM—Having been deprived of our right in Committee, we should go back and determine our right.

Mr. RICHARDSON—I move the previous question on the report from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

of the Union.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Me.) resumed his motion to lay the bill and amendment on the table.

Mr. PRINGLE (N. Y.) moved that the House adjourn till Wednesday. Negatived, 68 sqainst 136,

Mr. MORGAN (N. Y.) moved unsuccessfully to adjourn "Mr. CAMPBELL wished to have a resolution read for

Mr. RICHARDSON and others objected.

Mr. KICHARINSON and observed as inspension of the rules, that he might offer a resolution.

The SPEAKER ruled the motion out of order.
Mr. WALSH (N. Y.) raised a question of order, that the rules of the House are established for the purpose of facilitating not retarding the business.

Various other motions were made, to adjourn, &c., and voted flown by yeas and nays.
Mr. WALSH renewed the point of order submitted by him before, as follows:

That the rules of the House, and of all other legislative bodies, standard the point of order submitted by him before, as follows:

The the rules of the House, and of all other legislative bodies, standard the point of the transfer the public legislative series and state of inclinating and not remarked the public legislative series in that all metions made, such as the with the sale and unconscious disject of embarrasing and preventionally out of order, and for these reasons, that the whole theory of our Government is based upon the right of the majority to govern, fairly and not despotically are.

Mr. CAMPELLL—I object to the reading of any argument.

ment.
Mr. WALSH-I withdraw the argument, as the gentle-

man can't stand it. [Laughter.]

The conclusion of the point of order was as follows:

That the nuperity, during the whole discussion of the question now at ione have shready acted with a liberality and forbustance unparalleles, and that any further extensive of it, while subvestive of the public interest, would tend to establish a precendent which would enable any captions minority to entirely control the legislation of the country."

tion of the country."

Additional motions to adjourn, appeals from the decision of the chair. &c., were severally voted on by yeas and nave—the minority thus fighting the majority.

Serve o' clock. —The question was taken on Mr. WASHBURNS (Maine) motion to lay the bill on the table. Negatived: Yeas, 92: nays, 112.

The question returning on seconding the demand for the revenue ansestor—

Mr. PENNINGTON (N. J.) moved that the House ad-

journ. Negatived.
Impatient cries of "Question." "Question."
Mr. CAMPBELL—I appeal to the gentleman from Illinois to withdraw his demand for the previous question until I can make a suggestion relative to this bill. [Cries of "No." "No." "Question." by the friends of the mea-

Mr. RICHARDSON—The appeal is in vain; I decline to

withpraw.

VOICES—"That's right," "Hold on."

The demand for the previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered to be put—Yeas 117.

Navs 94.

[Eight a clock.]—Mr. SAGE moved that the House of the put of t

adjourn. Negatived, 55 against 121. The question was taken on agreeing to the report from the Committee of the Whole, striking out the enacting clause of the bill. Nega-

Whole, straking out the enacting tived, Yeas 97 nays 117.

Eight and a half o'clock,—Mr. RICHARDSON moved his substitute for the bill. (being the same as the Senate bill with the exception of Mr. Clayton's amendment) and moved the previous question. Vociferous cries of—"Question." "Onestion."

moved the previous question. Vociferous cries of—"Question, "Question."

Mr. DEAN called for the reading of the substitute, saying that neither this nor the House bill has yet been read. The CLERK commenced reading, when, Mr. JONES (Tenn) said, the gentleman who called for the reading being without the bar, I move that the further reading be dispensed with.

Mr. DEAN [jumping within the bar] replied, the gentleman is alongside of the gentleman from Tennessee now [Laughter.]

The reading occupied an hour.

Mr. EDGERTON raised a point of order, that as the substitute contains an appropriation for the salaries of Governors, &c., it must be first discussed in Committee of the Whole according to one of the rules relating to taxation or charge on the Treasury.

The SPEAKER overruled the point on the ground that the original bill had been discussed.

The main question was ordered to be put—yeas 116, nave 90.

Mr. EICHARDSON'S substitute was then acreed to—

Mr. RICHARDSON'S substitute was then agreed toyeas 115, nays 96.

The question was stated on ordering the bill to be en-grossed for a third reading.

grossed for a third reading.

Mr. MILLSON (Va.) moved to lay the bill on the table. gartived -yess 100, navs 104.
At helf past 10 o'clock Mr. MATTESON made an unsuesetul motion to adjourn.
The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

cessful motion to adjourn.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Yeas 112, Nays 99.

[While this vote was being taken Lord Etous was holding a reception in the lobby, many members being introduced to him.]

The bill was read a third time, and at 11 o'clock was passed by a vote of Yeas 113, Nays 100. (Applause in the galleries and on the floor, accompanied by hissing.)

YEAS—Messrs. Aberrombie, James C. Allen, Willis Allen, Ashe, Bailey, Bayly, Barksdale, Barry, Bell, Bocock, Boyce, Breckenridge, Bridges, Brooks, Caruthers, Chastain, Chrisman, Churchwell, Clark, Clingman, Cobb. Colquitt, Cox, Craige, Cumming, Cutting, Davis (Ind...) Dawson, Disney, Dunbar, Dunbarn, Eddy, Edmundson, Ellicott (Ky...) English, Faulkner, Florence, Goode, Green, Greenwood, Grey, Hamilton, Harris (Ala..) Hendricks, Henn, Hibbard, Hill, Hillyer, Houston, Ingersoll, Jones of Tenn., Jones of Pa., Kerr, Kidwell, Kurtz, Lamb, Lane, Latham, Letcher, Lilly, Londley, Macdonaid, McDougall, McNan, Maxwell, May, Miller of Mo., Miller of Ala., Olds, Oliver of Mo., Packer, Perkins, Phelps, Phillips, Powell, Preston, Ready, Reese, Richardson, Riddle, Robbins, Rowe, Ruffn, Seward, Shannon, Shaw, Shower, Singleton, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Ala., Smyth, Snodgrass, Stanton of Tenn., Smith of Ala., Smyth, Snodgrass, Stanton of Tenn., Swaith of Ala., Smyth, Snodgrass, Stanton of Tenn., Westbrooke, Witte, Wright of Miss., Wright of Pa., Zollikoffer.

NAYS—Messrs, Ball, Banks, Belcher, Bennett, Benson,

NAYS-Messrs. Ball, Banks, Beicher, Ben NAYS—Messrs, Ball, Banks, Belcher, Bennett, Benson, Aenton, Bugg, Campbell, Carpenter, Chandler, Crocker, Cullom, Curtis, Davis of R. L., Dean, Dewitt, Dick, Dickinson, Drum, Eastman, Edgerton, Edmends, Elliot of Mass, Elison, Etheridge, Everhart, Farley, Fenton, Fiagler, Fuller, Gamble, Giddings, Goodrich, Grow, Harlan of Ohio, Harlan of Indiana, Harrison, Hastings, Haven, Heister, Howe, Hughes, Hunt, Johnson, Jones of New-York, Kittredge, Knox, Litadiey of Ohio, Lyon, McCulloch, Mace, Matteson, Mayall, Meacham, Middlesworth, Millson, Morgan, Morrison, Murray, Nichols, Noble, Norton, Oliver (N. Y.), Parker, Peck, Peckham, Pennington, Perkins, Pratt, Pringle Puryoar, Ritchie, Ritchey, Rogers, Russell, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Seymour, Simmons Skelton, Smith (N. Y.), Stevens, Stratton, Stu-Simmons, Skelton, Smith (N. Y.), Stevens, Stratton, Stu-art (Ohio), Taylor (Ohio), Taylor (Tenn.), Thurston, Tracy, Trout, Upham, Wade, Walley, Washburne, Washburn, Jr., Wells, Wentwort (Ill.), Wentworth (Mass.), Wheeler,

Tates.

The SPEAKER rapped for order.

Mr. RICHAKDSON hoped order would be preserved, and moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed, and to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. LETCHER (V.a.) proved that when the House adjourn it adjourn to Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER decided the motion out of order.

Mr. LETCHER proceded.

Mr. LETCHER appealed.

The Chair was sustained; yeas 99, nays 80.

Mr. RICHARDSON'S motion to reconsider and to lay hat motion on the table was agreed to: and at 11; o'clock to House adjourned.

ELECTION OF A KNOW-NOTHING ALDERMAN. Boston, Monday, May 22, 1854. Abel B. Munroe was to-day elected to fill a vacancy in the Board of Aldermen by over 1,200 majority. He was the candidate of the "Know-Nothings."

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY-(O. S.)

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY—(O. S.)
FORTH DAY,
BEFFALO, Monday, May 22, 1854.
A letter was received from French Presbyterians in which it is stated that the Church in France has suffered much from the intigues of Catholic Bishops and Priests, and were oppressed by those in high places. They ask that delegates be sent from the American Assembly to attend the next meeting in Paris.
The report of the Board of Foreign Missions was read. The principal feature is a want of aid in the Missions. The whole collection for the year was \$173,000—and the balance in the Treasury was \$1,200.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY (N. S.)

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY (N. S.)

PRILADELPHIA, Monday, May 22, 1834.

The Presbyterian General Assembly received this moraing, and discussed the report of the Doctrinal Tract Committee, and also heard statements respecting a pian of a
Presbyterian house of publication, to be located in Philadelphia. An animated debate has been going on all day
upon the subject of the validity of Papish baptism. Drs.
Berrian, Braihard and others made able speeches. There
is both a majority and minority report under discussion
the former was written by Dr. Hattield of New-York, and
the latter by Professor Smith of Union Seminary.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Cyrus Lothrop, proprietor of the Hopewell Manufactur-ing Company in Taunton, and a well known citizen, aged 70 years, was killed on Saturday by being thrown from bis carriage.

PENNSYLVANIA RAHLROAD CO., &c.
PRILADZIPHIA, Monday, May 22, 1854.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company this morning, the Board of Directors submitted a report relative to the purchase of the main line, stating that \$3,000,000 mould be required for the removal and repairs of the Read and Canal, and they estimate the total value at only \$7,000,000.

The report takes ground against the purchase at the rate of \$10,000,000, specified as the minimum price in the act of the Legislature. The report was referred to a Committee of the Nock-holders to report upon two weeks hence.

A report was also read from a Committee appointed to sit Chicago, relative to the application of the Ohio and Indiana and Fort Wayne and Chicage Railroads for the indorsement of their honds for half a million each.

The report recommends the aid, but the Board of Directors adopted a resolution that in the absence of authority given by the Legislature, and in the present financial difficulties of the country, the measure was inexpedient at the present time.

RAILWAY PROJECT.—The Reflector contains a notice of a meeting of the citizens of Norwalk, Huran Co., Ohio, to further the project of a railroad from Cleveland to Tulia via the former place.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

STATES ISLAND-ENIGRANT SHIPS.

The number of vessels from foreign ports now at anchor in the Bay, would form a respectable squadron. The Health Officer, on visiting the emigrant ships which arrived within the past week, found a few cases of sickness in some, which, after the requisite expurentory process, "cleared" and have now taken their berths at the quay. In other instances, however, the condition of the emigrants was found to be of a more serious character, and requiring

was found to be of a more sections character, as stringent application of Quarantine regulations.

The passengers, to the number of about 700, lauded from the North American at Tompkinsville, a week ago, were not suffered to leave the Quarantine Station until yeswere not suffered to reve and various every christian man and minister to prevent tained on the arrival of the ship. A few, it appeared, had tained on the arrival of the ship. A few, it appeared, in to the case of our nation and the world. died on the arrival of the ship. A live, it appeared, had died on the voyage, and some were removed sick to the Hospital. A number of the passengers who left Staten Island yesterday for the City, presented a healthy, cleanly and respectable appearance. They acknowledge every attention and kindness received at the bands of the captain and crew of the ship. It appears she left Liver-pool on the 16th of April, and for the first two weeks of poof on the lefth of April, and for the urst two weeks of her voyage there was no appearance of sickness. Ou passing "The Banks," however, fever and cholers broke out among the passengers—Irish, English, Welch. Scotch and German—the latter probably numbering one-fourth of

The passengers from the Empire, from Liverpool. being landed on the Island, yesterday, by the Health Officer, several cases of sickness being on board. The Progress, from Liverpool, was also on the "sick list."

Several vessels from Havre, recently arrived, have had small per on board—the Charles Hill, which arrived on the 18th; the Plymouth, the Robert Parker, and the G. F. Patten. &c. Small pox also broke out in some of the ships Patten, &c. Small per also broke out in some of the ships from Liverpool, including the Contineat and the J. A. Westervelt, and in the brig Adeline, from Sielly. In every case the care and health of the patients was anxiously lecked to, (in a number of instances with the most favora-ble results,) while the prompt and efficient measures adopted by Mr. Bartlett, the Health Officer, and his zealons and active deputies and assistants, leave no reason to apprehend any unfavorable result to the health of the City om the fact of these visitations on ship-board. The number of vessels detained at Quarantine in consequence of sickness, bears a very small proportion indeed to those which have landed in health several thousand emigrants on our shores within but a few days past.

COMMERCE AND IMMIGRATION.

During the present menth, from the 1st to the 21st, in-clusive, there have arrived at this port 424 sail of vessels from foreign ports, of which there were.

Bringing the nu	mber of	48,054	passengers.	The ac-
rivals were, from				
	Hamburg.		10 Palermo	
Autwerp	HAVARA		Port Vendo	
Aux Cayes 1	Honolulu.		1 Para	
Bermada	Jacmel		1 Perisance	
Beracea 7	Liverpool.		43 Plymouth	
Bordeaux	Lepton		7 Rotterdam.	
Bristol	Londonder		2 Rio Grande.	1
Buenos Ayres 3	Lisben		6 Rio Janeiro	
Bahamas 1	Leguira		1 Savanilla	
Bonaire 1	Limerick		2 Nan Juan, N	
Belize 1	Meaninn		4 Shields	
Bahia I	Mataness.		9 Shanghat	
Belfast	Marsailles.		3 Sagua la Gri	
Bolivar	Maracaibe Montevides		1 St. Doming	
Canary Islands !	Mansanilla		2 St. Jago, Co	
Cutenia.	Mailen		I St Thomas.	
Clenfueges10	Manula		1 St. Barts	
Cordenas	Newformal		1 San Juan, 6	
Callad	New-Brane		3 Sligo	1.
Caracoa	Nova-Scot		13 Sunderhand.	
Cape Hayti 2	New-Castle		10 St. Ubea	
Custon	Nuovites.		3 Tahiti, S. I.	
Cardiff	Naman, N	F	1 Tarragona.	
Dublin 2	Newport.			
CHERRY OW **********	Port-au-Pr		4 Traice	
Gibara, Cuba	Pool, Eng.		1 Zazu, Cuba.	
Genoa1 Havre27	Port-au-P			200
Hatterman	Water 1			424

REPORT OF BR. BARK DAVENPORT, FROM BAVRE. On the 18th and 19th ult. experienced a hurricane: 19th ult., lat. 48°, lon. 36° 30°, was struck by a sea while laying to; started the main-rails, took away the bulwarks and pas

sengers' house from the after-hatch and did damage to the boats. On the same date fell in with the ship James Mo-ran, (of St. Ives) from London bound to Quebec, in a sinking condition; took off the captain and crew, 18 in number. 1st. inst. spoke the bark Leonard Doblin, (of Whitsby) supplied her with provisions, having on board 112 passengers from the wreck of the French bark Cachelot, of Havre, bound to New-York. THE CORIOLAN SAFE.

The Bremen bark Coriolan, of the stranding of which at Squan we have given full and exclusive accounts, was got off yesterday morning, and arrived at the City in the afternoon in tow of the steaming Achilles. The dam-age to the bark in not extensive.

THE WILLIAM LAYTON.

This vessel (which we have fully reported) has been torked about a length off the beach, and lies very easy. Should the weather be favorable it is expected that she will be get off this morning, and be towed up to the City. The lighters were busy yesterday in taking out cargo. The ship has not been badly damaged, having settled in a bed of sand which protected her from the shock of the waves. THE SHIP MONTEZUMA.

our special reporters. The chances of getting her off are very slight, indeed so slight, that the idea has been aban-doned. She will, doubtless, be stripped to her hull, and left to go to pieces.

THE RESCUE OF THE CREW AND PASSENGERS OF THE SHIP

WINCHESTEE. Bostos, Monday, May 22, 1854.

A meeting of merchants was held in the Exchange Reading-Room to-day relative to the recent rescue of lives from disasters at sea. B. A. Gould called the meeting to order.

Thomas B. Curtis was chosen Chairman, and Alphous Hardy, Secretary.

Mr. Curtis stated the immediate object of the meeting was to consider the noble conduct of Capt. Fitch of the

steamer Washington, and other shipmasters who gave their assistance in saving the lives of the passengers, officers and crew of the ship Winchester. Mr. C. read a letter from New-York, stating what had already been done in Mr. Geo. R. Sampson offered resolutions to the effect,

that the officers of the vessels named have the warmest thanks of the mercantile community for their noble and successful exortions—and urging upon Congress the duty of establishing a fund to indemnify for all pecuniary loss in such cases, and to give the meritorious officers, Government Medals for their services.

After some remarks by Messrs. Sampson, John H. Pear

son and others, the resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned. LOSS OF THE STRAMER GARDEN CITY ON LAKE HUROS-THE

PROPELIER NENT.

PROPELIER NENT.

Bryvato, Monday, May 22, 1854.

The steamer Garden City has been wrecked on Lake
Huron, having run ashore. The passengers and crew were
all saved. She was a new boat of medium size, owned by
Bidwell, Banta & Co. of Buffalo, and with the exception
of her machinery and furniture which will be saved, is a
total loss.

total loss.

The cargo of the propeller Kent, previously reported destroyed by fire, was valued at from \$200,000 to \$300,000.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

POLITICS AND THE PULPIT.

grims, Brooklyn, preached a very able and eloquent sermon on Sabbath morning on American Slavery. Perhaps somebody's or was gored on the occasion, if so one or two of our very respectable cotemporaries will raise the cry again, "Politics in the Pulpit!"

The following is a brief entline of the discourse. It should be printed in pamphlet form for the special benefit of Arnold Douglas & Co., as it is another each from the elergy,

The Rev. R. S. STORRS, D.D., of the Church of the Pil-

which cannot be answered except in the usual scurrilous remacular of Northern doughfaces:
He began by giving an outline of our country; its Provi-

dential discovery during the fifteenth century, soon after dential discovery during the fifteenth century, soon after the art of printing and the use of the magnetic needle were made known; its variety of climate and soil, its vastness and remoteness from European influence, at the period of the first settlements; its companies of hardy and chivalrie men, many of whom were deeply imbaned with a true religious faith, and who were educated and trained amid the conflicts of the reformation and well calculated to prepare them for laying the foundation of an empire upon the rights of man, not merely the obligation of man to the Government but of the Government to man, with God as the supreme law-giver. He spoke of the foundarion of the colonies as being impressed with the idea that they were to drive out the beathen from before them and to plant deep and strong a community that should be the glory of all lands, and of such good to mankind that nothing would retard their influence but the great crif (it gas wors than a synth-or

wronget of Slavery. It was the only great obstacle to the conversion of the world to Christianity. He said that one veteran missionery had said that Slavery was such an eed that he was obliged to keep it from being known among the people where he was laboring. The effect of Slavery upon the meral sense of the people where it is allowed was proverbial, and must ever be where every human virtus may be outraged, and where every human it is may be sundered at a blow. He said Slavery so retarded improvement in society that Georgia, although settled by Oglothorpe and his followers, and having enjoyed the labors of Whiffeld and the two Westers, and having enjoyed the labors of Whiffeld and the two Westers, after a period of 130 years, was now beamd the Sandwich Islands in sustaining the institutions of the Gospel among its people—a nation converted from Meathenism to Christianity within the last thirty years. He said if Christianity did not root out Slavery we might expect Slavery would put down Christianity and be thought the present an important or a in the history of our country. An effort is now making to extend this evil to new man and minister to prevent as every could not an evil, and to do his whole duty for the best inter-

REMOVAL OF THE DEAD.

A meeting of the Christian community generally, and especially the friends and relatives of persons interred in the Burying Grounds at the corner of Second-av. and First-st., was held last evening at Hermitage Hall. Mr.

Stilling was selected Chairman.

A report of the measures which had been taken against the removal of bodies from the First-st. and Second-av. Barying Ground, was then read.

The first meeting for this purpose was held in January

The first meeting for this purpose was held in January last. Resolutions condemning the descention were passed, and a Committee was chosen to take measures to prevent its confinuance. They procured an injunction, which had been since dissolved. They projected a mass meeting, and learning that Trinity Church was about holding a mass meeting for the same purpose, they coalesced with them, and all were familiar with the success of that meeting.

meeting for the same purpose, they coalesced with them, and all were familiar with the success of that meeting. This mouth the injunction had been dissolved, and the hyenas were at work again. Trinity Church had successed in protecting her cemetery; but they were the peetic, and Trinity Church cared not for them.

The Treasurer's report was then read and adopted, by which it appeared that while contributions amounted to only \$254.5%, the expenses had amounted to \$312.25, leaving a defect of \$57.99.

Dr. Fiss said the Supreme Court had decided against them and they could not get into the Court of Appeals until October. If, therefore, they could not get an injunction from the Board of Health, the removal would be soon accomplished. They had good cause for such an injunction, for the opening of these graves under a May suncould not but be prejudicial to health. The Church owning the ground was in need of money—had given \$1,000 to the missionary cause this year, and so must rob the graves of their fathers. Some eleven or twelve thousand had been buried in that cemetery; it could not be exactly known how many. The men who were prominent in this matter should be branded. It should always be remembered that they had dealt in dead men's bones. He himself had a sister who was buried there seven years ago. He had been unable to recognise her remains and he supposed that by this time they had been thrown into a trench at Cypress Hill.

Mr. Gunner then spoke. He said, Would not Greenwood, that beautiful City of the Dead, soon have to give way to the march of population? Would not the bones which were now carried thither be removed to some which were now carried thither be removed to some which were now carried thither be removed to some which were now carried thither be removed to some which were now carried thither be removed to some which were now carried thither be removed to some which were now carried thither be removed to some which were now carried thither be removed to some which were now carried thither be removed

A Committee was then appointed to circulate among those living in the neighborhood of the burying-ground the following remonstrance, to be presented to the Board of Health:

We, the undersigned living in the immediate visinity of First-st. and Seconday. Methodust Burving-Ground, respectfully pay that your bonerable body will immediately abute the nutsance which is at this time being created by that the course there pursued is endangering our health; and we are fazified that it may be attended with sertions consequences not only to ourselves but to the citizens at

A collection was taken up for the benefit of the treasury, and at ten o'clock the meeting adjourned to meet at the same place on Tuesday evening next.

SPRING PARADE OF THE SEVENTY-PIRST REGIMENT AMERICAN RIFLES-PRESENTATION OF A STAND OF COLORS. The American Rifles, composing the seventy-first regi-

ment New-York State Militis, under command of Col. Vosutnam, made their spring parade yesterday, and were presented with a stand of colors by the Corporation of

The various companies composing the regiment assembled in the upper part of the City about noon, where they were reviewed by Col. Vosburgh and staff. About 1 o'clock the regiment, headed by Wallace's Band, marched down Broadway to the Park, and drew up in line in front of the City Hall, where they were reviewed by Mayor Westervelt, Brig. Gen. Hall, Brig. Gen. Spicer, and the members of the Common Council.

The following officers and companies composing the Regiment were present: Field Officer, Lt. Col. W. P. Moody; Staff Officers—Quarter master, Phillip J. Parsisen; Pay-master, Henry W. Fisher; Chaplain, G. W. Warner; Engineer and Acting Ad'utant, Thos. B. Johnston. Company A. Capt. M. C. Hagadern; Company B. Capt. Charles H. Wheeler; Company C. Capt. James Little; Cempany D., Capt. Henry C. Smith; Company E. Capt. J. F. Woodworth; Company F. Capt. Thos. A. Glover.

The Mayor, accompanied by Gens. Hatt. and Spicer, and members of the Common Council, walked up and down the lines, after which they returned to the platform in front of the Hall.

Col. Vosucnon, with his staff, then came forward and The packet-ship Montezuma, ashore at Rockaway, is were introduced to Mayor Westerner by Gen The stand of colors were at this time preser full of water, and lies in the same condition as described by regiment by Mayor Westerner on behalf or

The stand of colors were at this time presented to the regiment by Mayor Westersket on behalf of the Corporation of the City of New-York.

The Mayon made the following brief address:
Cot. Vosaction. The stand of colors I now transfer to you are presented by the Municipal authorities of this City—whom I represent on this occasion—and I am sure that every man of your command must deeply appreciate this mark of their regard and esteem. It is one of the noblest features of our Government that a standing army is unnecessary for the protection of the rights of our popule or the preservation of our institutions—for the whole experience of our country has proven that every American heart is a buckler to guard American rights. The City of New-York possesses more citizen-soldiers than any other in the Union, and is justly proud of them. They have on important occasions been called upon to arrest the promptness with which they responded to those calls as well as the firmness and discipling they have ever displayed have shown how worthy they were of the confidence reposed in them when called to sustain the violated law.

I commit these colors to you, Sir, on behalf of your regi-

I commit these colors to you, Sir, on behalf of your regi-

dence reposed in them when called to sustain the violated law.

I commit these colors to you, Sir, on behalf of your regiment, in the full assurance that whenever you shall be called upon either to repel a foreign foe or to quell internal insurrections they will never be disgraced by any act of cowardice, cruelty, or treachery.

The colors having been received by the Colonel, and placed in the bands of the standard bearers, Col. Vosacron replied as follows:

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen of the Colonel, and drowned the speaker's voice; when it had subsided, he continued! We accept, Sir, these colors with mingled feelings of emotion, pride and pleasure. In scenessuch as these, Sir, words faiter on the lips while we gaze upon the standards of our State and City. We will unfur! them. We will cherish them and protect them, and, should occasion ever require us to defend the freedom of America, we will protect them with our heart's blood. The presentation by the municipal Government—the great commercial emporium of our country—through the hands of our Chief Magistrate is evidence of the high appreciation of the organization of the bulwarks of our national defense. You see before you, Sir, a corps composed exclusively of American citizens, banded together to propare themselves for their country's defense and to assist the City or State authorities should circumstances require their cooperation in the suppression of riod or insurrection. We are handed together to protect American citizens in their civil and religious privileges which the Constitution guarantees them. Upon one of these standards you behold the State Cont of Arms, with the words are suppressed upon it. Upon one of these standards was behold the State Cont of Arms, with the words are the will be find a response in every true American citizens in their civil and religious privileges which the Constitution guarantees them. Upon one of these standards were a regiment with the find a response in every true American heart. We are organized for the defense of our cou

marching salute.

After a brief march through Recordway and other stoects

In a scroll at the top and bottom of the flag, appears the

In a scroll at the top and observed inscriptions:

"Propatria, peo fenis atque templis pro arm as fects."

"American Rifter, That Replacet N. Y. S. M."

The other flag is of blue silk trimmed with yellow fringe, and presents in elegant embroidery work the City Arms, with the inscriptions.

"Presented by the Corporation of the City of New York to the Tisk Replacet of N. V. S. M."

"Excelsion."

After a brief university the regiment was dismissed.

These standards are the most beautiful we have ever beheld. One of the flogs is composed of white silk trimmed with a heavy gold colored silk fringe. In the center is embroidered with silk of every hue, the "State Arms," with the word "America" inscribed upon the globe therein represented.